Declassified by: MG Michael X. Garrett, USCENTCOM Chief of Staff Declassified on: 201506



# C2 PLANS Threat Assessment 2 July 2005

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### THREAT

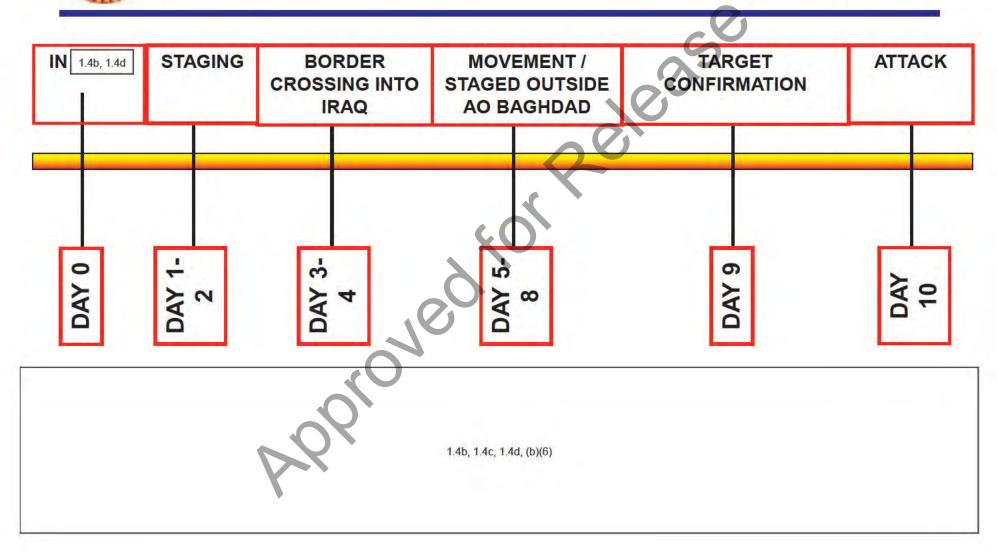


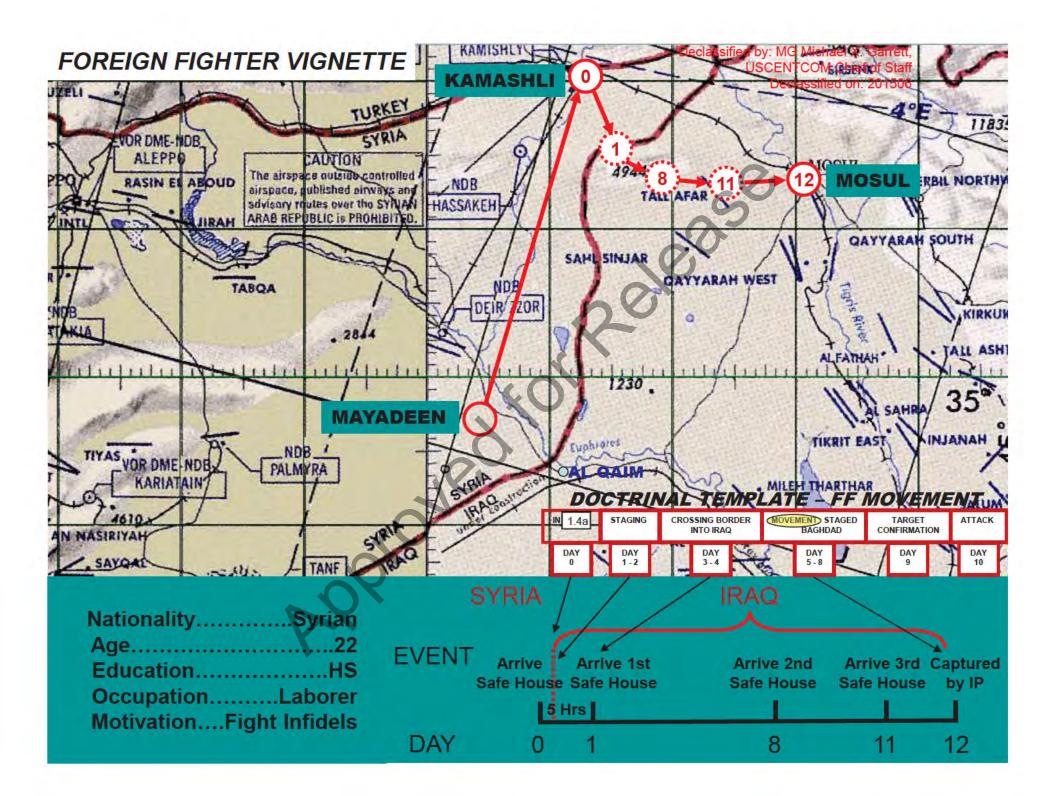
- The Antagonists:
  - Principally Sunni Arab Extremists and Former Regime Elements
  - Sunni Arab Rejectionists. . .still centered on FRE
  - Shi'a Extremists are presently dormant. . .but can return to violence
- Nature of the insurgency is changing:
  - AQIZ and other Sunni Arab Extremists must step-up their efforts
  - FRE are taking a dual-tracked approach
  - SAR some are taking a wait-and-see approach

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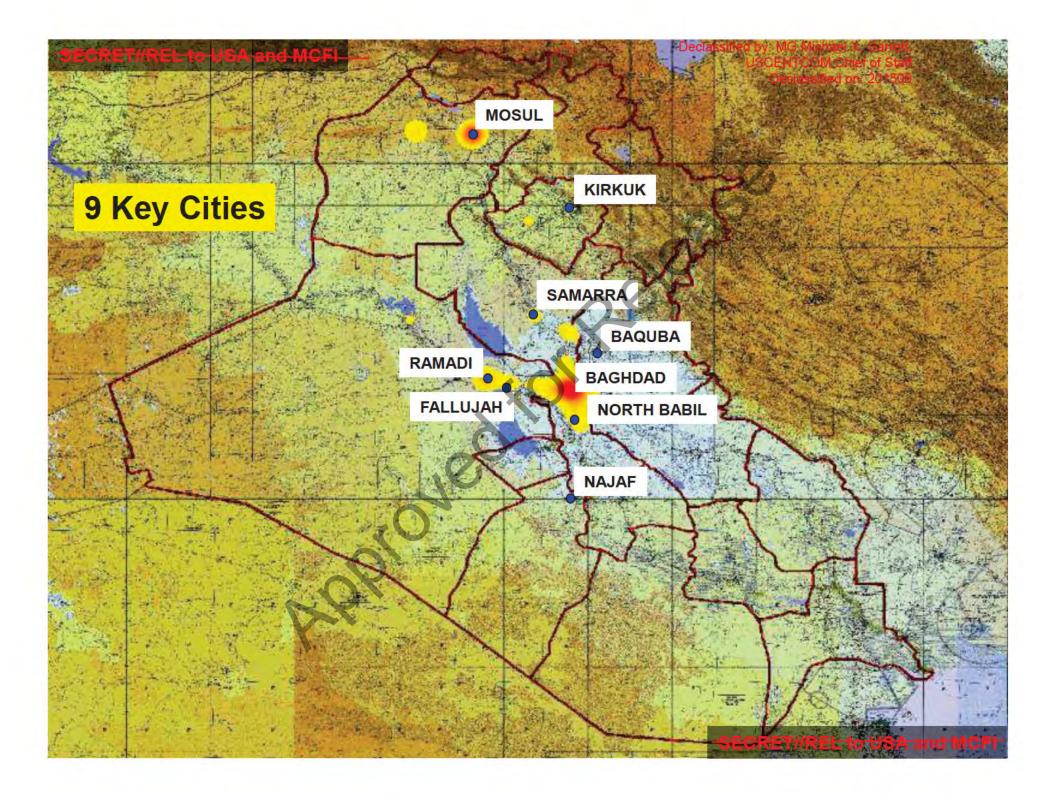
## BORDER ASSESSMENT

- Disruptin ke areas and identified smuggling networks along the 146,14d border will significantly degrade the ability by AQIZ to sustain operations
- The porous borders provide the AQIZ Network and FRE unrestricted access to foreign fighters, finances, weapons, and supplies
- Shi'a Extremists receive funding, weapons, and training from 14b, 144



**KEY CITIES** 

- Key Cities control will strengthen among the Iraqi people...and the international community a perception of legitimacy for TNA and constitutional process
  - MNF-I: 9 (Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk, Ramadi, North Babil, Baquabah, Sammara, Fallujah, Najaf)
  - MNC-I: 21 (Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk, Ramadi, North Babil, Baquabah, Sammara, Fallujah, Najaf, Tall Afar, Bayji, Tikrit, Al Qaim, Balad, Karbala, Kut, Diwanniyah, Samawah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Basrah)





#### City Assessment

- Mosul The threat level in Mosul remains high. There is still a possibility of spectacular attacks.
- Kirkuk Attacks in Kirkuk have remained steady with approximately 70% against CF.

Samarra - Attack numbers are among the highest of cities in northern Salah ad Din Province. Insurgent activity, however, remains consistent with identified trends.



Significant

Medium

Moderate



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City Assessment (cont)

- Ba'qubah Overall insurgent activity in Baqubah remains at a moderate level. Attacks still appear to be financially motivated as the economic situation remains in turmoil.
- Baghdad Insurgents have demonstrated an increased inclination to conduct complex attacks. Attacks have risen since early April and will continue to increase as the political process continues toward the development of the constitution and elections.



Significant



Medium

Moderate





City Assessment (cont)

- North Babil The primary threat in the North Babil areas remains directed against MSR and ASR traffic with IED and VBIED composing the most effective attacks.
- Fallujah Insurgents are attempting to reestablish themselves in Fallujah in the same manner employed in late 2003 and early 2004. Insurgent cells/groups continue to emerge in and around the city with multiple ties to Baghdad.



Significant



Moderate





City Assessment (cont)

- Ramadi With a desire to gain political influence and power in Ramadi, local insurgent leaders continue to discuss possible negotiations with CF to enter the legitimate political process.
  - Najaf The new Governor appears to be attempting to resolve provincial issues, but the CoP position still needs to be adequately filled.



Significant



Moderate



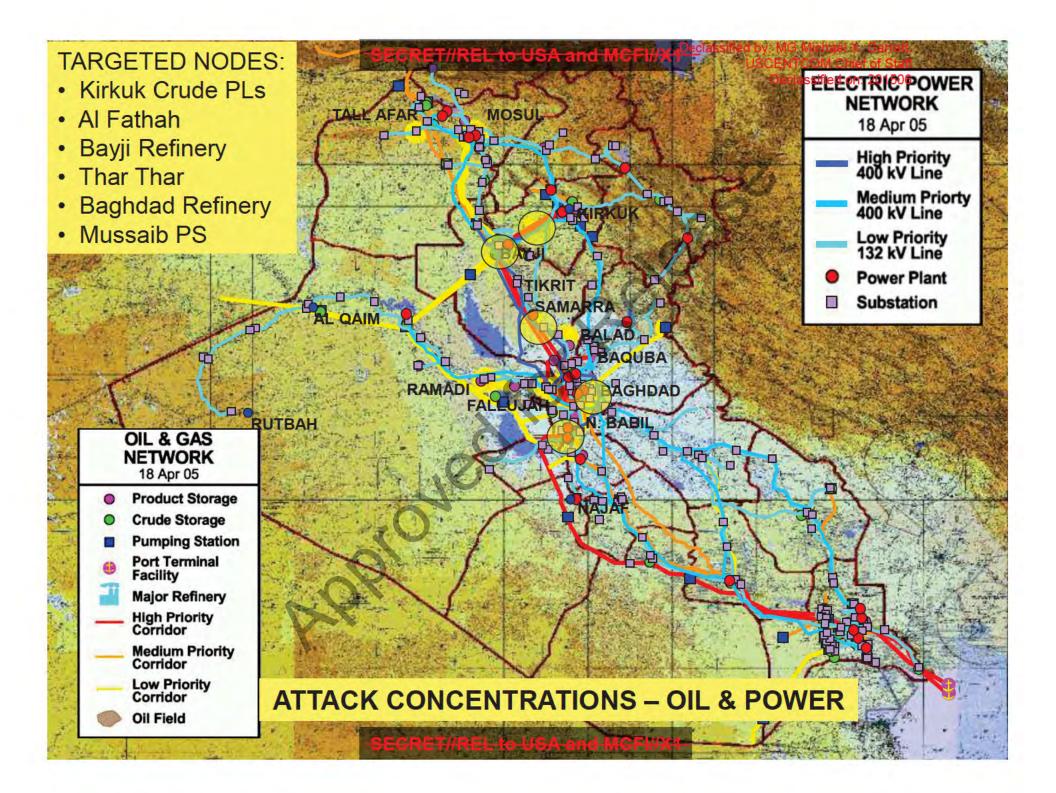
Low

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### INFRASTRUCTURE

- Insurgents target key infrastructure to discredit the ITG and for IO Opportunities to bolster their cause and recruitment
- Tribes and Criminals attack key infrastructure purely for economic gain
- Corrupt Iraq Oil Industry officials assist both insurgents and criminals by providing information for profit



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## INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

- Insurgents will continue to attack Iraqi oil and power lines in order to influence the relationship between the ITG/CF and the Iraqi people. 'Simple' attacks will impact power generation, fuel supplies as well as also oil export revenues.
- The lack of specialized knowledge required to carry out attacks on infrastructure means that small groups with access to funds can hire the unemployed and disaffected to carry out activities as required.
- Insurgents remain capable of relocating and refocusing their attacks as required making it increasingly difficult to capture or kill those responsible.



### IED / VBIED / SVBIED

- IEDs and VBIEDs (to include SVBIEDs) are the weapon of choice by the Terrorists and Insurgents
  - Precision Targeting
  - High casualty producing
  - Affords insurgents flexibility with a relatively simple weapon to produce
  - Effects exploited for IO and recruitment

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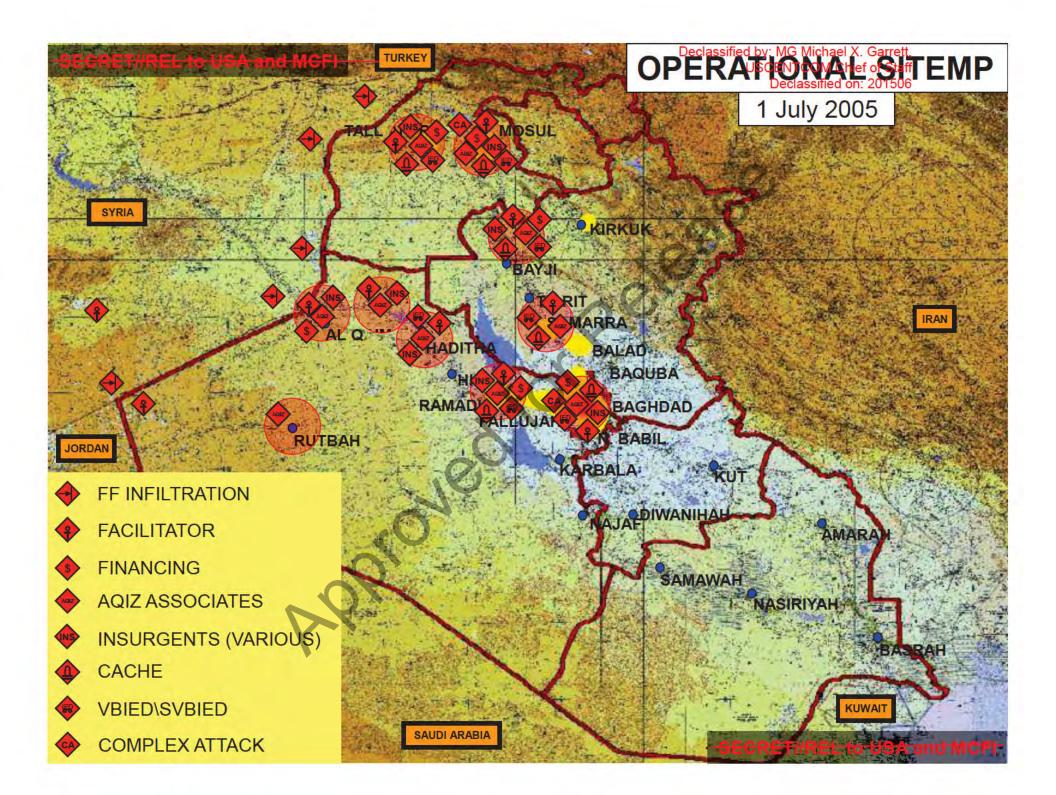
#### Suicide Vehicle Borne IED CYCLE Timeline **Days to Weeks** 1-2 Days -2 Hours > 1 Day **Days to Weeks** Phase 2: Phase 3: Phase 5: Phase Phase I: Phase 4: Assembly & Rehearsal Execution Post-Attack Obtain Planning Support Recruit and VBIED Reconnaissance Final Target Egress smuggle suicide Construction of target Reconnaissance from area Phase drivers Actions Security of (Primarily from Driver Coordination Issue claim of Safehouse/ outside Irag) responsibility training & of attack via Garages PMR/HPCP Acquire and stage rehearsal VBIED components: Selection of Film attack Release film target Munitions (internet/TV) Triggering Device Coordination Vehicle(s) with other cells Bombmaker Cell leader Non VBIED AIF Cell leader Attack may be coordinates with assembles VBIED against preelements coordinates and supplier, financier, leads pre-attack planned target and hands off to return to and bombmaker to cell; Cell leader preparations or target of safehouse; acquire materials arranges for opportunity; exploit attack; and personnel security and trigger may be begin planning segregation of initiated by for next attack drivers and vehicles driver or other vehicle

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## IED / VBIED / SVBIED ASSESSMENT

- AQIZ will maintain focus on MNF, ISF and the Iraqi populace believed to be supporting the Coalition
- The use of VBIED & SVBIED attacks on the local populace by Sunni Extremists is meant to incite sectarian violence and divide the population along pre-existing ethnic and religious lines
- FRE and SAR elements will continue to use IEDs along MSRs & ASRs IOT inflict casualties to MNF and avoid excessive collateral damage on the local populace





ASSESSMENT -FUTURE OF THE INSURGENCY

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- AMZQ / JBR will continue to take advantage of porous borders IOT deliver lethal and precision attacks with VBIED and SVBIEDs. Attacks against Coalition, ISF, and Civilians will likely increase IOT to deny the ISF and ITG the ability to establish a reasonably safe and secure environment prior to Constitutional Referendum and Elections.
- Insurgents will attempt to sustain the insurgency by soliciting support from poorly educated, unemployed males and capitalizing on Sunni feelings of exclusion resulting from the government failing to live up to perceived expectations (i.e. lack of essential services, no improvement in the security situation and high unemployment).
- FRE will likely pursue a dual-track strategy using political means to participate and influence new government while continuing to support the insurgency. The FRE will look for opportunities to place supporters into key military and security positions.
- Insurgents (FRE / SAR) DO NOT have a set timeline. They are in the fight for the longterm and believe that the Coalition will commit to this effort for no more than 5 years. By maintaining a campaign of terror and intimidation the insurgents hope to take over a weakened government following Coalition's departure.